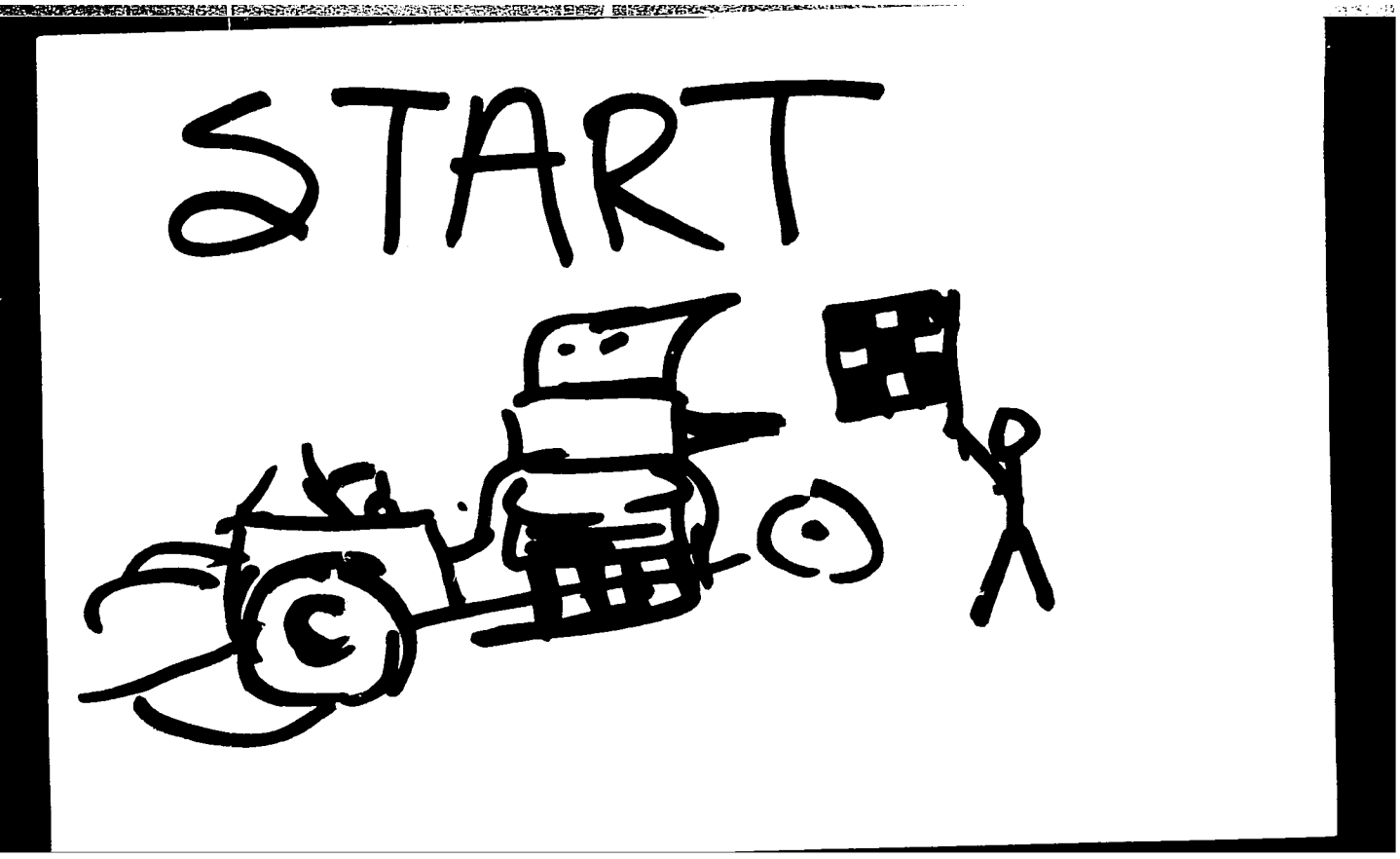

Reel # 92

Chuvayev, P.P.

CHUVAYEV, P.P.; SEMENOVA, N.A.; SHIRSHOVA, A.M.

Dynamics of the accumulation and transport of carbohydrates as related to the course of the accumulation of fats in almond and pistachio in Tajikistan. Trudy Otd. fiziol. i biofiz. rast. AN Tadzh. SSR 1:156-185 '62. (MIRA 16:3)
(Tajikistan--Almond) (Tajikistan--Pistachio)
(Carbohydrate metabolism) (Fat metabolism)

SPITSYN, Vikt.I., akademik; CHUVAYEV, V.F.; KABANOV, V.Ya.

Nuclear magnetic resonance method used in studying the state of hydrogen in aquapoly compounds of tungsten. Dokl. AN SSSR 152 no.1:153-155 S '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Institut fizicheskoy khimii AN SSSR.
(Tungsten compounds) (Hydrogen)
(Nuclear magnetic resonance and relaxation)

SPITSYN, [illegible], [illegible]

"Constituent water" of some heterocyclic compounds [illegible] by the method of nuclear magnetic resonance. Izv. AN SSSR Ser. fiz. 29 no.3:652-660 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Institut fiz. khimii AN SSSR.

SOKOLOV, A.M., inzh.; CHUVAYEV, Yu.P., inzh.

New design of mortar sprayers. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.3: 16-17 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:4)
(Building machinery)

KVARTENKO, A.S., inzh.;KALISTOV, I.A., inzh.;SOKOLOV, A.M., inzh.;CHUVAYEV, Yu.P., inzh.

The S-573 unit for the pneumatic-tube transportation of concrete mixes. Stroi. i dor. mashinostr. 4 no.11:16-17 N '59 (MIRA 13:3)
(Pneumatic-tube transportation) (Concrete)

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.; CHERNOIVANNIK, A.Ya.

The AP 1 N automatic machine for making paper packages and filling them with milk. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.5:59-61 '62. (MIRA 15:7)
(Packaging machinery)

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.

Line for the production and packaging of sour cream. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. no.1:60-62 '63. (MIRA 16:2)

(Creameries—Equipment and supplies)

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.; CHERNOIVANNIK, A.Ya.

New automatic-control devices. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos. nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. no.3:41-43 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Electronic instruments)

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.

The S-630 unit for the application of concrete. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch. i tekh.inform. 16 no.11:55-57. '63.

Colloid mill. 70-71

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.

The ShZU universal automatic machine for candy wrapping. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform. 17 no.1:73-74 '64. (MIRA 17:2)

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.

Automatic machine for screwing caps on perfume bottles. Biul. tekh.-ekon. inform. Gos. nauch.-issl. inst. nauch. i tekh. inform. 17 no.2:60-62 '64. (MIRA 17:6)

CHUVAYEV, Yu.P.

Shaping unit. Biul.tekh.-ekon.inform.Gos.nauch.-issl.inst.nauch.i tekh.inform 17 no.11:67-68 N '64. (MIRA 18:3)

CHUVAYEVA, A.P.

Conditions suitable for artificial production of rain from thick cumuli. Metero. i gidrol.no.11:15-20 N '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Rain making)

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nerve and Muscle Physiology. T-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84482

Author : Chuvayeva, G.Z.

Inst : Academy of Pedagogical Sciences RSFSR [Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic].

Title : Changes of Motor Chronaxy and Muscle Tonus in 4th Grade Students at the Presence of Static Strain and Voluntary Breath Holding.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Akad. ped. nauk RSFSR, 1957, No 2, 121-124

Abstract : Static strain was produced by compressing the rubber ball of a water dynamometer to capacity for 1-½ minutes. During this time and for the following 10-15 minutes, motor chronaxy (C) of the brachialis muscle of the other (not working) arm was measured. In boys C was either lengthened or shortened; in girls it was always lengthened.

Card 1/2

USSR/Human and Animal Physiology - Nerve and Muscle Physiology. T-9

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 18, 1958, 84482

As breath was held voluntarily (for 20 seconds), in most tests C in girls was shortened; in boys it was lengthened in 50 percent of the tests (in both girls and boys, at the end of 20 seconds). The same tests determined the tonus (T) of the not working arm's brachialis muscle. These measurements were performed with the aid of a static spring-action myotonometer which measures pressure of lining tissue at standard loads. When muscles of one arm are strained, in almost all of the tests T of the other arm increased. Cessation of strain was usually accompanied by shortening of C; however, T increases still continued for some time. In breath holding tests T increased, especially in girls. Thereore uniform and regular T changes prove by comparison to C changes that in children C and I changes are not parallel to each other. They are probably conditioned by sources of different origin. -- F.I. Mumladze

Card 2/2

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circulation. T

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur. Biol., No 5, 1958, 22144.

Author : Mogendovich M. F., Chuvayev A. K., Chuvayeva, G. Z.

Inst : [redacted] [illegible]

Title : Correlation Between the Condition of the Cardio-vascular System and the Tonus of Skeletal Muscles.

Orig Pub: Klinich. Meditsina, 1957, 35, No 3, 121-124.

Abstract: The tonus of the radio-brachial muscle was investigated with the aid of a spring mio-tonal meter in 74 healthy subjects, in twelve afflicted with hypertonsire disease and in twelve with hypotonic disease. Momentary disturbance

Card 1/2

U.S.S.R. / Human and Animal Physiology. Blood Circu- T
lation.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., 1958, 22144.

Abstract: of the circulation in the hand (compression of the brachial artery with sphygmo-monometer cuff) did not have any effect on the tonus in the healthy subjects. In hypertonic patients undulating fluctuations of the muscle tonus with predominating rise was observed. Under the same conditions a fall of muscle tone was observed in hypotonic individuals. It is the opinion of the authors that the correlation between the level of arterial pressure and the direction of the change of muscle tone is of reflex origin.

Card 2/2 65

CHUVAYEVA, G.Z.

Reflex influences from the heart on the skeletal musculature. Trudy Vses. ob-va fiziol., biokhim. i farm. 4:108-114 '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Kafedra normal'noy fiziologii Permskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta (zav. kafedroy prof. M.R. Mogendovich).
(HEART) (MUSCLES) (REFLEXES)

CHUVAYEVA, P. F.

Chuvayeva, P. F. "On the interrelation between the abnormal dental occlusion and the morbidity of dental caries among the school children of the Molotov district in the city of Kazan," Trudy Kazansk. gos. stomatol. in-ta, Issue 2, 1947, p. 143-150, - Bibliog: 7 items

SO: U-5240, 17 Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

POROSHIN, K.T.; CHUVAYEVA, T.P.; SHIBNEV, V.A.

Effect of the nature of the amide group on the rate of cleavage of a carbocyclohexyloxy protective group during hydrobromolysis. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim. no.8:1548-1550 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut biologicheskoy fiziki AN SSSR i Tadzhikskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Lenina.

GORBUNOV, B.P.; CHEVELEV, V.K.

Improving the effectiveness of electroosmotic compaction of soil. Sbor. trud. NIIosn. no.54:160-164 '64.
(MIRA 17:10)

GORBUNOV, B.P.; CHUVELEV, V.K.

Study of soluble glass in a d.c. field. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 7 no.5:4-5 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

RAMZAYTSEV, Dmitriy Fedorovich; CHUVELEV, V.P., red.; SERKO, G.S., red.izd-va; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Arbitration in merchant marine] Arbitrazh v torgovom moreplavanii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1960. 130 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Arbitration and award) (Maritime law)

CHUVELEVA, E.A.

~~LATYSHEV, G. D.~~

176

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/5410

Tashkentskaya konferentsiya po mirnomu ispol'zovaniyu atomnoy energii. Tashkent, 1959.

Trudy (Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy) v. 2. Tashkent, Izd-vo AN UzSSR, 1960. 449 p. Errata slip inserted. 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Akademiya nauk Uzbekskoy SSR.

Responsible Ed.: S. V. Starodubtsev, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR. Editorial Board: A. A. Abdullayev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; D. M. Abdurasulov, Doctor of Medical Sciences; U. A. Arifov, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; A. A. Borodulina, Candidate of Biological Sciences; V. N. Ivashev; G. S. Ikramova; A. Ye. Kiv; Ye. N. Lebanev, Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; A. I. Nikolayev, Candidate of Medical Sciences; D. Nishanov, Candidate of Chemical Sciences; A. S. Sadykov, Corresponding Member, Academy of Sciences USSR, Academician, Academy of Sciences Uzbek SSR; Yu. N. Talanin,

Card ~~1/20~~

Transactions of the Tashkent (Cont.) SOV/5410

Candidate of Physics and Mathematics; Ya. Kh. Turakulov, Doctor of Biological Sciences. Ed.: R. I. Khamidov; Tech. Ed.: A. G. Babakhanova.

PURPOSE : The publication is intended for scientific workers and specialists employed in enterprises where radioactive isotopes and nuclear radiation are used for research in chemical, geological, and technological fields.

COVERAGE: This collection of 133 articles represents the second volume of the Transactions of the Tashkent Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy. The individual articles deal with a wide range of problems in the field of nuclear radiation, including: production and chemical analysis of radioactive isotopes; investigation of the kinetics of chemical reactions by means of isotopes; application of spectral analysis for the manufacturing of radioactive preparations; radioactive methods for determining the content of elements in the rocks; and an analysis of methods for obtaining pure substances. Certain

instruments used, such as automatic regulators, flowmeters, level gauges, and high-sensitivity gamma-relays, are described. No personalities are mentioned. References follow individual articles.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

RADIOACTIVE ISOTOPES AND NUCLEAR RADIATION IN ENGINEERING AND GEOLOGY

37077
S/076/62/036/004/007/012
B101/B110

21.4200

AUTHORS: Chuveleva, E. A., Nazarov, P. P., and Chmutov, K. V. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the ion exchange sorption of radio elements by soils. I. Sorption of radiocerium by black earth

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 825-829

TEXT: The sorption of microamounts of Ce was studied on black earth from the Poltavskaya oblast', containing 4% humus. $Ce^{144} \rightarrow Pr^{144}$ and Ca^{45} were used as radioactive indicators. The Na - Ce and Ca - Ce exchange equilibria were investigated, using the linear equations $q_{Ce} = S - (1/k_1)C_{Na}(q_{Ce}/C_{Ce})^{1/3}$ and $q_{Ce} = S - (1/k_2^2)C_{Ca}(q_{Ce}/C_{Ce})^{2/3}$. The value of the concentration constant was found from the tangent of inclination of the straight line, and the capacity of exchange, from the section on the q_{Ce} axis. Back earth was converted into the Na^+ form by means of 0.5 N $NaNO_3$, and into the Ca^{2+} form by means of 0.11 N $CaCl_2$, and then treated with $NaNO_3$ or $CaCl_2$ solutions containing $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ to $8 \cdot 10^{-2}$ N Ce.

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Investigation of the ion ...

Sorption takes place by ion exchange. The exchange constant k_{Na}^{Ce} was found to be 24.5, k_{Ca}^{Ce} = 2.46. However, these values depend on the occupancy: up to 1% occupation, k_{Ca}^{Ce} was 12 (maximum value) and only dropped to 2.46 at 30-90% occupation. Ce distribution between black earth and 4 N $NaNO_3$ (I) or 2 N $Ca(NO_3)_2$ (II) produced the following results: For I, complete adsorption of Ce occurred with 10^{-9} to $2 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N Ce, quick decrease of the adsorption with $> 4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N Ce (to 49.4% with $1.0 \cdot 10^{-2}$ N Ce). For II, almost complete adsorption was observed with $< 1 \cdot 10^{-4}$ N Ce (85.4-86.6%) and quick decrease at higher concentrations (only 40.0% with $4 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N Ce). Experiments with montmorillonite (M) and humic acid (HA) showed that M only adsorbs little Ce, while HA is the most active adsorbent ($\sim$100%). Ce adsorption dropped to 52.2% when treating HA with 30% H_2O_2. There are 3 figures and 5 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1961

Card 2/2

37078
S/076/62/036/004/008/012
B101/B110

21.4700

AUTHORS: Chuveleva, E. A., Chmutov, K. V., and Nazarov, P. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the ion exchange sorption of radio elements by soils. II. Study of the ion exchange equilibrium Ce - Ca on humic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 830-832

TEXT: The Ca-Ce exchange under static conditions, at constant ionic strength, $\mu = 3$ was studied on humic acid produced from pine peat by collaborators of S. S. Dragunov at the Kalininskiy torfyanoy institut (Kalinin Peat Institute). 2 N $Ca(NO_3)_2$ solution which contained different amounts of Ce and $Ce^{144} - Pr^{144}$, was added to humic acid in Ca^{2+} form. An equilibrium constant $K_{Ca}^{Ce} = 7.3$ and a capacity of 3.6 mg·equiv/g of the exchange were found. The $Ca^{2+} - Ce^{3+}$ exchange on the carboxylic cationite КБ-4 (KB-4) (containing 2.5% divinyl benzene)

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Investigation of the ion exchange ...

and on the sulphonic acid cationite КУ-2 (KU-2) was tested for comparison. K_{Ca}^{Ce} = 7.2 was found for KB-4, and K_{Ca}^{Ce} = 1.13 for KU-2. Result: The adsorption properties of humic acid are comparable with those of carboxylic resin KB-4. Humic acid and KB-4 may be used for the removal of radioactive elements from solutions containing large amounts of alkali and alkaline earth salts. pH = 3-5 is most suitable for humic acid, pH > 5 for KB-4. The effect of hydrogen ions on sorption of Ce^{3+} and Y^{3+} by humic acid was also tested. Result: (for pH = 1.13-1.64, μ = 0.1) $K_{Ce_H}^{H}$ = 4.0, exchange capacity 0.718 mg·equiv/g. The value of K_{Ce}^{H} and K_{Y}^{H} increases, however, with rising pH:

pH	1.5	2.0	3.0	4.0	4.35	
K_{Ce}^{H}	4.0	15	100	500	750	and
pH	1.46	2.43	2.9	3.76	4.0	
K_{Y}^{H}	1.67	34.5	80.5	1050	1250.	

Card 2/3

There are 4 figures and 2 tables. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: H. Sobue, J. Tabata, J. Polym. Sci., 20, no. 96, 567, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1961

Card 3/3

37079
S/076/62/036/004/009/012
B101/B110

21.4200

AUTHORS: Chuveleva, E. A., Chmutov, K. V., and Nazarov, P. P. (Moscow)

TITLE: Investigation of the ion exchange sorption of radio elements by soils. III. Determining the dissociation constant of carboxylic groups of humic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 4, 1962, 833-835

TEXT: In previous studies (Zh. fiz. khimii, 36, 830, 1962) it was found that humic acid and carboxylic resins may be used as sorbents for RE fission elements from solutions containing large amounts of alkali and earth alkaline salts. In the present study, the dissociation constants of humic acid and the carboxylic cationites КБ-4 (KB-4) and СГ-1 (SG-1) were measured by means of potentiometric titration in 1 N $CaCl_2$ solution under static conditions. Results: (1) For humic acid the titration curve points to two types of acid groups. The change of the adsorption capacity over a wide pH range is explained by the presence of weaker exchange groups at pH 5-6, whereas above pH = 7 phenyl groups seem to exist. (2) KB-4 and SG-1 only contain identical acid groups which completely

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dissociate at pH = 6.62 (for KB-4), and pH = 6.1 (for SG-1). (3) The apparent dissociation constants are $2.51 \cdot 10^{-4}$ for humic acid, $1.12 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for KB-4, and $2 \cdot 10^{-5}$ for SG-1. Humic acid may be used for ion sorption from solutions with pH 3-5, the two resins for sorption at pH > 5. The higher acidity of humic acid is explained by the presence of phenol groups, the dissociation constants of benzoic acid and hydroxy benzoic acid are mentioned as analog. There are 6 figures. The most important English-language reference reads as follows: S. Fisher, R. Kunin, J. Phys. Chem., 8, 1030, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: March 3, 1961

X

37632
S/076/62/036/005/007/013
B101/B110

18.1792

AUTHORS: Chuveleva, E. A., Nazarov, P. P., and Chmutov, K. V.

TITLE: Application of partition chromatography to the separation of rare earth elements

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 5, 1962, 1022 - 1027

TEXT: Partition chromatographic separation of Ce, Y, Pm, and Eu was carried out using columns filled with КСК (KSK) silica gel or КУ-2 (KU-2) cationite as carrier of the aqueous phase (10 N HNO_3). Elution was conducted with tributyl phosphate (TBP). $Ce^{144} \rightarrow Pr^{144}$; Y^{91}; Pm^{147}, and $Eu^{152,154}$ were used as tracers. The distribution coefficient C_d, the number N of theoretical plates (according to F. W. Cornish, see below), and the coefficient D_s (cm^2/sec) of internal diffusion (according to Glückauf, Ref. 10, see below), as well as the separation factor S were determined. Results: (1) Silica gel of 60 - 90 mesh grain size yielded for Ce: C_d = 10.1, N = 4; with 30 - 60 mesh: C_d = 9.2, N = 8,

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Application of partition...

$D_s = 1 \cdot 10^{-7}$. Reduction of the grain size led to a reduction of N owing to agglutination of silica gel. Better results with silica gel were obtained when it contained only 30% aqueous phase (as referred to complete saturation): $C_d = 62.6$, $N = 32$, $D_s = 2.3 \cdot 10^{-9}$. The reduced D_s value is explained by penetration of TBP into the silica gel pores. (2) With KU-2, the separation of Ce from Y yielded: $C_{Ce} = 11.5$, $N_{Ce} = 20$, $D_{Ce} = 1.4 \cdot 10^{-8}$. The use of silica gel may be of advantage (higher D_s value) if agglutination can be avoided. (3) Separation of Pm from Ce on KU-2 yielded: $C_{Pm} = 8.2$; $N_{Pm} = 8$; $D_{Pm} = 1 \cdot 10^{-8}$; $C_{Ce} = 29.5$; $N_{Ce} = 26$; $D_{Ce} = 8.7 \cdot 10^{-9}$; $S = C_{Ce}/C_{Pm} = 3.26$; ratio N' of the plates = 3.26. (4) Separation of Eu from Pm yielded: $C_{Eu} = 28.1$; $N_{Eu} = 30$; $C_{Pm} = 48.6$; $N_{Pm} = 50$; $S = 1.73$; $N' = 1.67$. (5) Separation of Y, Eu, and Pm from Ce yielded: $C_Y = 14.2$; $N_Y = 188$; $D_Y = 2.2 \cdot 10^{-8}$; $C_{Eu} = 24.8$; $N_{Eu} = 324$; $D_{Eu} = 1.6 \cdot 10^{-8}$; $C_{Pm} = 48.5$;

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Application of partition...

$S_{Eu-Y} = 1.74$; $N'_{Eu-Y} = 1.72$. Conclusions: (A) The observed direct dependence of N on C_d indicates that the limiting stage of the process is diffusion into the sorbent-carrier particles. (B) The possibility of attaining high N values is an advantage of partition chromatography. (C) Higher D values were reached with ion exchange chromatography: $D_{Ce} = 2 \cdot 10^{-8}$; $D_{Pm} = 6 \cdot 10^{-8}$. It is assumed that higher D values can also be attained with partition chromatography by working at lower ion intensity, using less viscous and more polar extractants. There are 6 figures and 1 table. The most important English-language references are: F. W. Cornish, Analyst, 83, 634, 1958; Ref. 10: Ion Exchange and its applications, London, 1955; J. J. van Deemter, F. J. Zulderweg, A. Klinkenberg, Chem. Eng. Sci., 5, 271, 1956.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii (Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: August 9, 1960

Card 3/3

S/076/62/036/006/009/011
B101/B144

AUTHORS: Chuveleva, E. A., Nazarov, P. P., and Chmutov, K. V.

TITLE: Study of the sorption of radioelements by soils owing to ion exchange. IV. Complexing of some metal ions with humic acid

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 36, no. 6, 1962, 1378-1381

TEXT: A KУ-2 (KU-2) cationite in Na^+ form with pH = 6 was used for studying the complex formation of Y^{90}, Pm^{147}, and Ca^{45} with humic acid ($2 \cdot 10^{-6}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-5}$ N humic acid in RE elements, $2 \cdot 10^{-4}$ - $5 \cdot 10^{-3}$ N in Ca). The function $1/\lambda = f(A)$ was plotted (λ = distribution factor, A = concentration of the anion) according to J. Schubert (J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 76, 3442, 1954), and the stability constant K was calculated. Results: (1) With Ca, only one complex forms having the ratio [M] : [A] = 1 : 1, $K = 1.2 \cdot 10^3$. (2) With Y and Pm, a mixture of two complexes with

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the ratios 1 : 1 and 1 : 2 is found, where $K_1 = 1.45 \cdot 10^5$, $K_2 = 9.5 \cdot 10^{10}$ for Y, and where $K_1 = 1.25 \cdot 10^5$, $K_2 = 3.5 \cdot 10^{10}$ for Pm. The ability of humic acid to form complexes is similar to that of citric acid. There are 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Akademiya nauk SSSR, Institut fizicheskoy khimii
(Academy of Sciences USSR, Institute of Physical Chemistry)

SUBMITTED: November 25, 1961

CHUVELEVA, L.M.

Distribution and therapy of lambliasis in healthy children and in child dysentery patients. Pediatriia no.2:37-39 Mr-Ap '55. (MLRA 8:8)

1. Iz sanitarno-epidemiologicheskoy stantsii Baumanskogo rayona Moskvy (glavnyy vrach M.A. Mal'tseva)

(DYSENTERY, BACILLARY, in infant and child, giardiasis in normal child & in dysentery)

(GIARDIASIS, in infant and child in dysentery & normal cond.)

Chuveleva, N. P.

AUTHORS: Kolchin, O.P., Sumarokova, N. V., Chuveleva, N. P., 89-12-5/29

TITLE: Production of Plastic Niobium (Polucheniye plastichnogo niobiya)

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya Energiya, 1957, Vol. 3, Nr 12, pp. 515-524 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: First the properties of niobium are written down. The process necessary for obtaining niobic powder with 98,9 - 99,2% content of niobium is described in detail. This powder is obtained by reduction of the K_2NbF_7 with sodium. If from thepowder obtained pressed bars are manufactured and sintered in the vacuum, plastic niobium is obtained. The investigation of thephase condition of this not entirely reduced mixture of niobic oxide and niobic carbide shows that the main reaction in the reduction in the vacuum can be understood as a summation reaction of successively occurring reactions in the following form:

$$Nb_2O_5 + 5\ NbC \xrightarrow{<1200^\circ C} 2\ NbO_2 + 5\text{"}NbC\text{"}\ (NbC_{0,8}) + CO$$

where "NbC" is the phase with variable composition:

$$2\ NbO_2 + 5\text{"}NbC\text{"}\ (NbC_{0,8}) \xrightarrow{\sim 1200^\circ C} 0,5\ Nb_2O_5 + 1,5\ NbO + 2,5\ Nb_2C + 1,5\ CO$$

$$0,5\ Nb_2O_5 + 1,5\ NbO + 2,5\ Nb_2C \xrightarrow{\sim 1400^\circ C} 2NbO + 2Nb_2C + Nb + 0,5\ CO$$

$$2\ NbO + 2\ Nb_2C + Nb \xrightarrow{\geq 1400^\circ C} 7\ Nb + 2\ CO$$

Special investigations gave evidence that in the choice of the reduction regimen the interaction between the vapours of the infer-

Card 1/2

ior niobic oxide and the niobic carbides are very important. As production of thecarbide reduction and sintering with refinery at the same time plastic niobium of the following composition is obtained: $\geq$ 99,98 % Nb+Ta (where Ta $<$ o,1%)
(2,5 - 7).1o^{-3} % O
(3 - 1o).1o-3 % C
4 . 1o^{-5} % Sn
$<$1 . 1o^{-3} % Sc, S, P, Cu, Ar, Ca, Mn
$<$1 . 1o-4 % Pb, Bi, Cd, H
$<$3 . 1o^{-3} % Ti
$<$2 . 1o^{-3} % Fe
$<$1 . 1o^{-6} % Sb

There are 5 tables, 2 figures and 2o references, 1o of which are Slavic.

SUBMITTED: August 19, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

CHUVELEVA, N.P.

AUTHORS: Kolchin, O.P., and Chuveleva, N.P. 136-12-13/18

TITLE: Investigation of the Sintering Process of Niobium Powder (Issledovaniye protsessa spekaniya poroshkoobraznogo niobiya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1957, No.12, pp. 65 - 70 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: Pointing out the potential importance of metallic niobium, the authors discuss the sintering of this material, describing their experiments. They used niobium powder reduced by sodium from potassium fluoroniobate, the dry powder being compressed at 1.5 tons/cm^2 in 10 x 10 x 70 mm blocks in a laboratory vacuum furnace while heated by the passage through them of an electrical current. Temperature was measured with an optical pyrometer. Charges in the resistivity, hardness, density, weight and quality (niobium-content of surface layer) were determined for blocks sintered at temperatures from 750 to 2 330 °C. These are shown graphically (Fig.1) and discussed, some similarity to those for tantalum being noted. The effects observed at various temperatures (including speed of refining, gas evolution, plasticity) are considered and used as a basis for recommended sintering conditions (Fig.2): with a vacuum of the order of 5 x 10^{-3} mmHg the temperature should be raised to 1 750 °C in 10 to 15 minutes and soaked for a short time; Card1/2 rapid heating to 2 250 °C (soaking for 1 hour) and then to

Investigation of the Sintering Process of Niobium Powder

2 300 to 2 350 °C (soaking for 2 hours). The authors claim that their experiments have disproved statements in two recent reports on niobium sintering (Refs. 9, 10). There are 2 figures and 12 references, 3 of which are Russian, 1 Swedish, 2 German and 6 English.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress
Card 2/2

SOV/136-59-2-14/24

AUTHORS: Kolchin, O.P. and Chuveleva, N.P.

TITLE: Production of Alloys of Niobium with Tantalum by the Carbothermic (Carbide) Method (Polucheniye splavov niobiya s tantalom karbotermicheskim (karbidnym) sposobom)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metallov, 1959, Nr 2, pp 60-64 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author points out that niobium-tantalum alloys are as suitable as the pure metals in many applications and are easier to produce. In the work described these alloys were produced by the reaction $Me_2O_5 + 5\ MeC = 7Me + 5O$ (Me = Nb and Ta) which has been used previously by the authors (Ref 3) for these elements. The compositions of the oxides and carbides are shown in table 1 and the size grading of the carbides in table 2. The carbides mixture was mixed over a period of days with 5% excess of the theoretical quantities of the oxides mixture and the resulting mixture was compressed into 10 x 10 x 70 mm bars which were heated to 1800°C in a vacuum by radiation and then by the passage of an electric current. The temperature used for various

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Production of Alloys of Niobium with Tantalum by the Carbothermic

tantalum percentages is shown in Fig 1 and temperatures for various durations of heating for the 80- and 20-% Ta alloys in Fig 2. Considerable shrinkage occurred during the heating but the porosity was 20 to 30% and this could be reduced by further treatment (table 3). Fig 3 shows the theoretical density as a function of tantalum content and is based on X-ray determinations (carried out by A.S.Znamenskaya who also did the calculations). After forging the density of the specimens approached the theoretical. The bars could be cold-rolled without heat-treatment and maximal carbon, titanium, iron and silicon contents of strip were 0.008, 0.036, 0.002 and 0.003% respectively. The authors show that Fig 3 can be used with certain limitations for the rapid determination of compositions by measuring the density for alloys with 10 to 90 Ta. There are 3 figures, 4 tables and 3 references of which 2 are Soviet and 1 English.

ACCESSION NR: AP4042350 S/0136/64/000/007/0073/0076

AUTHOR: Xolchin, O. P.; Chuveleva, N. P.; Sumarokova, N. V.

TITLE: Using the carbothermal method to obtain niobium-base alloys by combined reduction of oxides

SOURCE: Tsvetny*ye metally*, no. 7, 1964, 73-76

TOPIC TAGS: niobium base alloy, carbothermal preparation method, niobium ternary alloy, niobium quaternary alloy, carbothermal reduction method

ABSTRACT: Two processes are described which involve the use of the carbothermal method to obtain niobium-base alloys by combined reduction of niobium and alloying elements from their oxides. In the first process, the reduction is made from a mixture of niobium pentoxide, an oxide of the alloying element, and niobium carbide; in the second it is made from a mixture of niobium pentoxide and a mixed carbide consisting of niobium carbide and alloying metal carbide, which had been mixed beforehand from niobium pentoxide, an oxide of the alloying metal, and carbon black. All mixture compacts 10 x 10 mm

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ACCESSION NR: AP4042350

were sintered at a temperature varying from 1700 to 2100C; compacts 20 x 20 mm were sintered at 1900C or at 2100C in a vacuum of 0.001 mm Hg. In the preparation of alloys, Al, Ti, Zr, V, Ta, Mo, and W were used as the alloying elements; for more complete removal of carbon during reduction, the oxides were added in an amount 2—5% higher than the stoichiometric. The experiments showed that binary Nb—(4.8—6.2)%Mo, Nb—(5.7—24.6)% W, Nb—(4.3—5.8)% V, Nb—2.2% Ti alloys, ternary Nb—(4.25—4.9)% Mo—(0.87—1.85)% Zr, Nb—(17.0—26.4)% W—(2.07—4.5)% Ti, Nb—5.0% W—2.0% Ta, Nb—(3.0—3.5)% V—(0.4—0.5)% Al alloys, and quaternary Nb—14.1% W—5.0% Mo—(0.93—1.1)% Zr alloys can be prepared by one or both processes. Attempts to obtain binary Nb—Al alloys were unsuccessful. Better quality alloys with a consistently lower content of O, N, and C are obtained by reduction at 2100C. The alloys have a porosity of 40—50%. Subsequent electron beam melting substantially lowers the content of O, N, and C, in some cases without affecting the content of W and Mo, or Zr when its content is about 1%. When necessary, the alloys can be reprocessed by any conventional method used for unalloyed niobium. Experiments on electron beam melting of the alloys were conducted by A. V. Yelyutin. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

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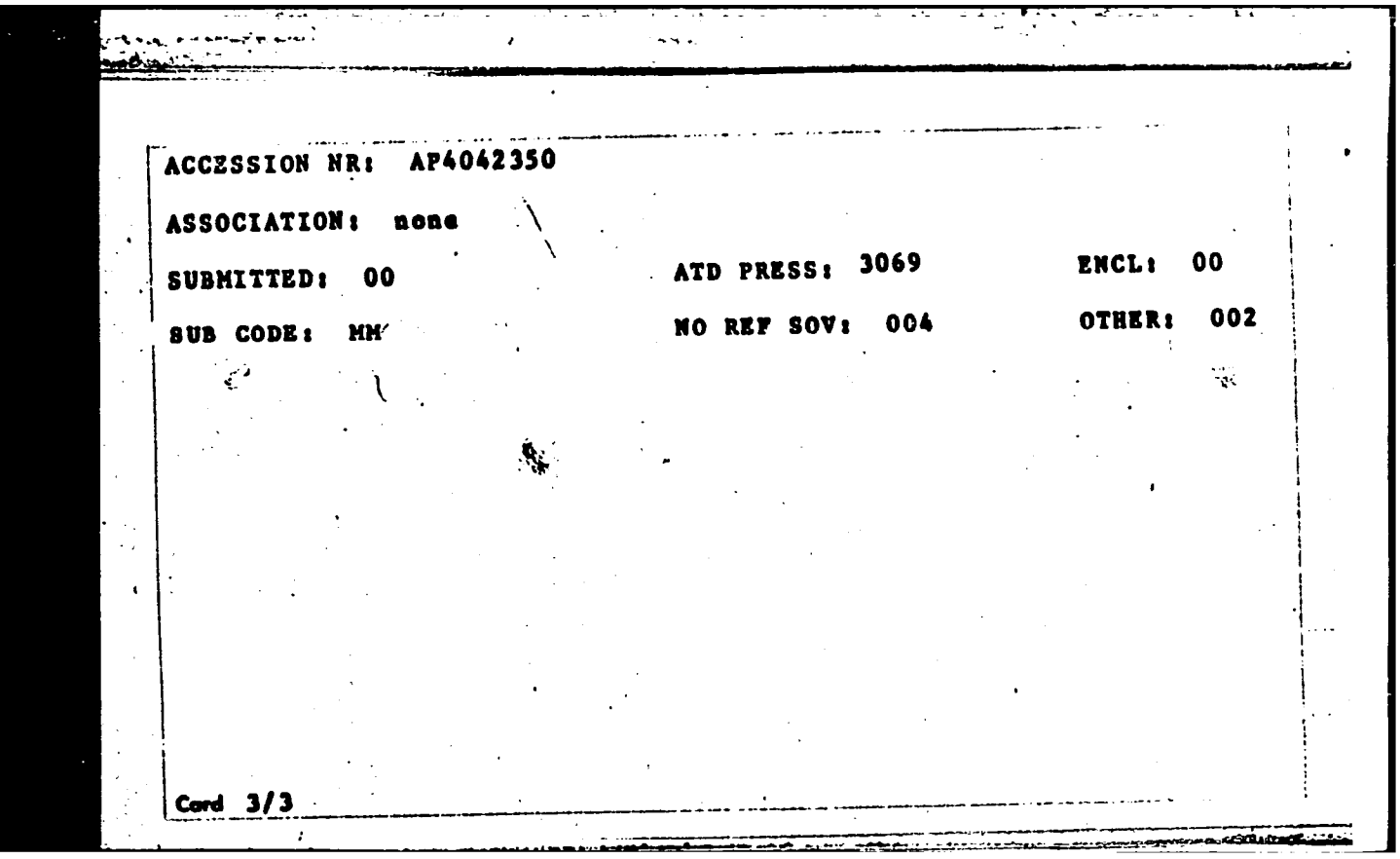

ACCESSION NR: AP4042350

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00	ATD PRESS: 3069	ENCL: 00
SUB CODE: MM	NO REF SOV: 004	OTHER: 002

Card 3/3

L 40919-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(k) IJP(c) JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6020738 SOURCE CODE: UR/0136/66/000/006/0065/0067

AUTHOR: Kolchin, O. P.; Chuveleva, N. P.; Sumarokova, N. V.; Filipenko, V. V.; Men'shchikov, V. A.; Kadyshevskiy, V. S.; Belimov, N. I.; Abramovich, E. B.

ORG: none

TITLE: Manufacture of powdered niobium and its alloys by hydrogenating compacted metals and alloys

SOURCE: Tsvetnyye metally, no. 6, 1966, 65-67

TOPIC TAGS: metal powder, powder metal production, niobium, powder metallurgy, hydrogenation, niobium alloy

ABSTRACT: The report presents a method for manufacturing high purity powders by hydrogenating niobium or its alloys at lower temperatures (360 to 400C) and lesser excess hydrogen pressures (up to 0.7 atm) than those commonly required. The process is even faster at the reduced temperature levels. Hydrogenation and milling techniques are given in detail for source materials derived by electron beam smelting or carbide heating processes. For the latter, direct yield of dehydrogenated powder was 91.4%, total yield 98.3%, unaccountable losses 1.1%. The impurity content in niobium powders obtained from different compacted metals is

Card 1/3 UDC: 669.293-492.2

given in Table 1.

Table 1. Impurity content (% by man) in niobium powders obtained from different compacted metals.

Initial material			Powder (—0.147 mm)		
N	O	C	N	O	C
Reduced Metal					
0.04	0.27	0.15	0.04	0.24	—
0.05	0.27	0.08	0.05	—	—
0.05	0.20	0.09	0.05	—	0.11
0.05	0.20	0.10	0.03	—	—
0.04	0.28	0.07	0.05	—	—
0.04	0.13	0.06	0.09	—	—
0.07	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.32	—
0.05	0.20	0.07	0.04	0.30	—
0.05	0.15	0.06	0.05	—	—
Ends of rods of a sintered Metal*					
0.05	—	0.12	0.08	0.16	0.15
0.04	0.45	0.20	0.02	0.46	0.26
0.05	0.25	0.12	0.05	—	0.11
0.04	0.27	0.08	0.05	0.30	0.11
—	—	—	0.05	0.35	0.06
0.05	—	—	0.06	0.40	0.20

*The sintered rods contain 0.01—0.03% C; 0.02% N; 0.02% O; <0.01% Ti и Si; 0.01—0.03% Fe; 0.15—0.25% Ta; ~ 99.9% Nb (+Ta).

L 40919-66
ACC NR: AP6020738

Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 002

Card 3/3 11b

GORBUNOV, B.F.; KURDENKOV, L.I. Prinimali uchastiye: RZHANITSYN, B.A.; DROBNITSKAYA, T.V.; CHUVELOV, V.K.; IVANOV, V.A.

Electric means of melting and compacting permafrost foundation soils before construction. Osn., fund. i mekh. grun. 3 no.4:31 '61. (MIRA 14:8)

(Frozen ground) (Soil compaction) (Soil heating)

BORTSOVA, M.P.; GAMAYUNOVA, P.B.; POPLAVSKAYA, A.V.; SHPICHKO, N.P.; PAVLOV, G.D.; PODUNOVA, A.T.; LOVA, N.I.; ALEKSANDROVA, R.P.; ATARUKOV, A.G.; VOROB'YEVA, Ye.I.; GAN'YANTS, E.M.; GELLER, D.Ya.; PARSHINA, M.A.; FILINA, R.A.; CHUVELYAYEVA, Ye.S.

Selecting demulsifiers for crude oils processed in Groznyi refineries. Trudy GrozNII no.4:17-26 '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1.Groznenskiy neftyanoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut (GrozNII) (for Pavlov, Podunova, Lova).
(Groznyi--Petroleum--Refining)

CHUVYRIN, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; PRIVALOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Answers to readers' questions. Elek.i tepl.tiaga no.10:43-44 O '57
(MIRA 10:11)
(Electric railroads)

CHUVERIN Yu. I

MIKHNENKO, Ye.F., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.; CHUVERIN, Yu.I.

Some results of traction tests of the VL23-002 electric locomotive on a flatland section. Vest.TSNII MPS 16 no.3:25-30 My '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Electric locomotives--Testing)

CHUVERIN, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MATSNEV, V.D., inzh.

Results of tests performed on the modified joint connections of the N8 electric locomotive. Vest. TSNII MPS 17 no.1:30-34 F '58.
(Electric locomotives--Testing) (MIRA 11:3)

MATSNEV, V.D., inzh.; CHUVERIN, Yu.I., kand. tekhn. nauk

Protection of electric locomotive engines during regenerative braking and in a weak field of the traction system. Vest. TSNII MPS 18 no.7:13-17 N '59. (MIRA 13:2)
(Electric locomotives)

CHUVERIN, Yu.I., kand. tekhn.nauk

Investigating the operation of electric railway motor under conditions of weakened field of traction with various magnitudes of inductivity in the shunting circuit. Trudy TSNII MPS no.172: 71-96 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

(Electric railway motors)

CHUVERIN, Yu.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Electric antislippage circuits for electric locomotives. Vest. TSNII MPS 20 no.5:16-20 '61. (MIRA 14:8)
(Electric locomotives)

BOVE, Ye.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; GRANDOVA, G.V., inzh.; CHUVERIN, Yu.I., kand. tekhn.nauk

Basic results of the traction tests of main line VL10 d.c. electric locomotive. Vest. TSNII MPS 22 no.2:3-9 '63. (MIRA 16:4)
(Electric locomotives—Testing)

BOVE, Yevgeniy Genrikhovich; BORISOV, Nikolay Sergeyevich; VOLKOV, Georgiy Nikolayevich; CHUVERIN, Yuriy Ivanovich; BYCHKOVSKIY, A.V., red.

[Electric devices for preventing slippage of VL22^{M}, VL23, and ChS electric locomotives] Elektricheskie protivoboksovochnye ustroistva elektrovozov VL22^{M}, VL23 i ChS. [By] E.G.Bove i dr. Moskva, Izd-vo "Transport," 1964. 78 p. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Moscow. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut zheleznodorozhnogo transporta. 2. Starshiye nauchnyye sotrudniki Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zheleznodorozhnogo transporta (for all except Bychkovskiy).

KALININ, Aleksandr Nikolayevich.; CHUVICHKIN, Sergey Pavlovich.; BEZHUCHENKO, S.F., red.; ALEKSANDROV, L.A., red. izd-va.; TIKHONOVA, Ye.A., tekhn.red.

[Auxiliary machinery of ships] Sudovye vspomogatel'nye mekhanizmy. Moskva, Izd-vo "Morskoi transport," 1957. 209 p. (MIRA 11:12)
(Ships--Equipment and supplies)

BEDA, N.I., inzh.; RYZHKOV, P.Ya., inzh.; GORYUCHKO, I.G., inzh.; MASHKOVA, A.K., inzh.; Prinimali uchastiye: LIFSHITS, S.I.; KOTOV, N.K.; KOSHCHEYEV, A.D.; CHUVICHKINA, N.K.; KOLPOVSKIY, N.M.; GOLOVKO, O.F.; LUDENSKIY, A.M.; SERBIN, I.V.; IVANOV, I.T.; ALEKSEYEVA, N.V.; MENDEL'SON, N.Ya.

Quality of pipe billets and pipes made of killed converter steel. Stal' 21 no.9:824-825 S '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Metallurgicheskiy zavod im. Petrovskogo i Truboprokatnyy zavod im. Lenina.

(Pipe, Steel)

CHUVIKIN, A.V.

KOPOVOY, A.N.; SHLAYN, B.N.; CHUVIKIN, A.V. (Kiev)

Asymptomatic presence of an aspirated foreign body in the lung during many years. Khirurgiia no.5:74 My '54. (MLRA 7:7)
(LUNGS, foreign bodies,
*prolonged asymptomatic presence)
(FOREIGN BODIES,
*lungs, prolonged asymptomatic presence)

CHUVIKIN, A.V., gvardii mayor med. sluzhby; KADNIKOV, G.P., kapitan med. sluzhby; VERONEL', V.L., gvardii kapitan med. sluzhby

Some organisational and practical aspects of fluorography. Voen.med. zhur. no.9:70-74 S '57. (MIRA 11:3)

(FLUOROSCOPY,
military organiz. (Rus)
(MEDICINE MILITARY AND NAVAL,
fluorography, organiz. (Rus)

CHUVIKIN, G.M. (Moscow)

Strength of plane deflection of an eccentric compressed rod under comparable main moments of inertia of the cross section. Issledovaniia po teorii sooruzhenii. Sbornik statei no.6:135-144 '54. (MLRA 7:11)
(Structures, Theory of) (Strains and stresses) (Elastic plates and shells)

CHUVIKIN, G.M.

124-57-1-1072

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1957, Nr 1, p, 149 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Tyagunov, I. A.

TITLE: Verification of the General Stability of Beams According to the Theory of Prof. V. Z. Vlasov (Proverka balok na obshchuyu ustoychivost' po teorii professora V. Z. Vlasova)

PERIODICAL: Sb. tr. Odessk. gidrotekhn. in-ta, 1954, Nr 6, pp 144-154

ABSTRACT: Examination of the separate and joint action of a concentrated force at the center and a uniformly distributed load along the length of a thinwalled beam with a symmetrical open profile supported at two points. The solution is performed according to Bubnov's method. The angle of twist is approximated by a function in the form of the series

$$\theta = \sum_{1}^{i} a_i \sin \frac{i \pi z}{\ell} .$$

As a result, equations are obtained for the critical loading upon successive retention of one, two, and three terms of the series. Equations obtained by retention of three terms of the series were found to be exceedingly cumbersome. The computational formulas recommended for the critical loadings and critical stresses are

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124-57-1-1072

Verification of the General Stability of Beams According to the Theory (cont.)

obtained by means of a solution with retention of two terms of the θ series and a few simplifications, wherein certain terms, which yield only a minor numerical contribution, are discarded. Some general conclusions given by the author from the solution of a particular example appear unconvincing, particularly his statement that the calculation method for the stability of beams developed by G. M. Chuvikin [Obshchaya ustoychivost' monorel'sovykh balok (General Stability of Monorail Beams), Sb. VNIIPTMASH, Mashgiz, 1948], yields incorrect results. Equally unfounded is the statement on the allegedly insufficient verification of the stability of beams according to N and TU-1-46. It is obvious that a comparative evaluation of these methods can be given only upon a more generalized analysis. Formula (12), which is recommended for the evaluation of the errors in the solution, is obtained under exceedingly crude assumptions and, apparently, does not yield a satisfactory answer relative to the difference between approximate and exact solutions. It is also necessary to note that in equation (3) a typesetting error has crept in; the numerical coefficient before the second term should be one-tenth of the value shown.

1. Beams--Stability--Theory

V. N. Arbuzov

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CHUVIKIN, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Stability beyond the elastic limit of eccentrically compressed thin-walled rods of open profile. Trudy TSNIISK no.13:70-159 '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Elastic rods and wires)

BALDIN, V.A.; TARANOVSKIY, S.V., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; KHOKHARIN, A.Kh., kand.tekhn.nauk; BROUDE, B.M., doktor tekhn.nauk; CHUVIKIN, G.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; GURARI, M.D., inzh. [deceased]; LOKSHIN, Ye.E., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVAL'CHUK, M.F., inzh., red.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red.izd-va; RYAZANOV, P.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Technical specifications SN 113-60 for designing elements made of aluminum alloys] Tekhnicheskie usloviia proektirovaniia konstruktsii iz aliuminievykh splavov, SN 113-60. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1960. 86 p. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Taranovskiy, Khokharin, Broude, Chuvikin). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Baldin). 4. Gosudarstvennyy proyektnyy institut Proyektstal'konstruktsiya Glavstroyproyekta pri Gosstroye SSSR (for Gurari, Lokshin).
(Aluminum alloys)

CHUVIKIN, N.G.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.

Analytical determination of temperature fields by the height of the regenerator checkerwork in an open-hearth furnace. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.5:173-179 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

CHUVIKIN, N.S.; SHCHERBAKOV, V.A.

Analyzing the information on the rate of carbon oxidation during open-hearth smelting, obtained by measuring the composition of smoke in percentage. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. 8 no.11:53-57 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov.

CHUVIKINA, V. T.

CHUVIKINA, V. T. -- "The Function of the Kidneys in Hypertonic Disease." Kiev Order of Labor Red Banner Medical Inst imeni Academician A.A. Bogomolets. Chair of the Faculty Therapeutic Clinic. Kiev, 1955. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate in Medical Sciences).

So.: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 6, 1956.

CHUVIKOV, B. A.

21924. CHUVIKOV, B. A.
Pravil'no vesti uchet v Kolkhozakl. Sots zhivotnovodstvo, 1949, No.2,s.77-82.

SO: Letopis' Zhurnal'nykh Statey, No. 29, Moskva, 1949.

Chuvikov, B.S.

86-58-3-14/37

AUTHOR: Zatsepa, N.S. Col, Filippov, A.I., Maj, and Chuvikov, B.S., Capt

TITLE: Bombing from Low Altitudes (Bombometaniye s maloy vysoty)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik vozdushnogo flota, 1958, Nr 3, pp 35-41 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article deals with low-altitude bombing and consists of the following two parts: 1. "Approaching the Target" by N.S. Zatsepa and 2. "Release of Bombs" by A.I. Filippov and B.S. Chuvikov. In the first part the authors, on the basis of the experience gained during low-altitude bombing missions under various weather conditions, deal mostly with the special features of air navigation at low altitudes. The second part deals with low-altitude bombing. The authors state that before the crews are permitted to do actual low-altitude bombing, they must carry out some preliminary practice. First, the crews begin with low-altitude flights in the bombing-range area in order to become familiar with the relief and visibility of targets. According to the authors, the targets on their bombing

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Bombing from Low Altitudes (Cont.) 86-58-3-14/37

range are built of vertical panels, 2.5 - 3 m high, in the form of fences. Second, the crews practice photo-bombing. When starting actual low-altitude bombing, the authors recommend that the crews should determine in time the necessary aiming data. This should be done at a distance not greater than 50 km from the target on a course parallel to the bomb-run course. The authors also mention briefly some special features in the operation of the optical bombsight at low altitudes.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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CHUVIKOV, NIKOLAY TIMOFEYEVICH

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION 255

Chuvikov, Nikolay Timofeyevich

Preobrazovaniye ortogonal'nykh proyektsiy (Transformation of Orthogonal Projections) Moscow, Sovetskaya nauka, 1957, 172 p. 5,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Revyakin, Yu. Yu.; Ed. of Publishing House: Ushamirskiy, M. Ya.; Tech. Ed.: Gamzayeva, M. S.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for individuals studying descriptive geometry and drawing in accordance with mechanical-technical and mechanical engineering curricula of higher technical colleges (vtuz). It can be useful to designers working in engineering fields in which new methods of constructions of intersections of a plane with a surface, or of a surface with a surface, are needed.

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COVERAGE: The book deals with the transformation of orthogonal projections of a point and of plane figures. The author discusses the application of a "combined method" for the transformation of orthogonal projections to the solution of certain problems of descriptive geometry, and to the construction of axonometric projections. There are 15 references, all Soviet (1 translation). Soviet personalities mentioned include Glazunov, Ye. A.; Chetvertukhin, N.F.; Gordon, V. O.; Sementsev-Ogiyevskiy, M. A.; Dobryakov, A. N.; Kurdyumov, V. I.; Nogin, T. S.; Popov, I. G.; Maslov, I. F.; Popov, N. A.; Rudayev, A. K; Russkevich, N. L.; Rynin, N. A.; Chalyy, A. T. All these persons are authors of monographs on descriptive geometry and higher geometry. In addition to the authors of the referenced works, the Introduction contains the names of Soviet personalities who have made contributions to the development and improvement of the method of choosing new projection planes. These are Skripovyy, L. S.; Kolotovyy, S. M.; Dol'skiy, Ye. Ye.; Yuditskiy, M. M.; and Minin, P. M.

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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LK/jmr
May 27, 1958

BUKSHTEYN, Moisey Solomonovich; [illegible] ed.;
CHERTOV, A.S., red.; CHUVIKOV, N.T., dots., red.;
BLAGOV, V.F., red.; PTITSYN, K.N., red.

[Album of drawings for detailed work in electrical and radio engineering] Al'bom chertezhei dlia detalirovok po elektrotekhnike i radioelektronike. Moskva, Energiia 1964. [illegible] (MIRA 18:1)

1. Starshiy prepodavatel' radiotekhnicheskikh kafedr Gor'kovskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Blagov, Ptitsyn).

CHUVIKOV, Pavel Andreyevich; ARISTOV, A.D., podpolkovnik, redaktor; SOKOLOVA, G.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[War and armies in Marxism-Leninism; a short, popular study] Marksizm-leninizm o voine i armii; kratkii populiarnyi ocherk. Izd. 2-oe, perer. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1956. 158 p. (MLRA 10:8)
(War) (Armies)

CHUVIKOV. V.A.

Collective Farms

Computing the labor of a collective farm brigade.
Kolkh. proizv. 12, No. 3, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

CHUVIKOV, V. A.

Collective Farms - Accounting

Improve control in making income-expenditure estimates. Kolkh. proizv. No. 3, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

KOLESNEV, S.G., red.; KOTOV, G.G., red.; KOBCHIKOVA, I.A., red.; MEL'NIKOV, V.F., red.; OSAD'KO, M.P., red.; CHUVIKOV, V.A., red.; KALASHNIKOVA, V.S., red.; TERESHCHENKO, N.I., red.; FEDOTOVA, A.F., tekhn.red.

[New developments in collective farm organization and wages] Novoe v organizatsii i oplate truda v kolkhozakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo sel'khoz.lit-ry, 1957. 319 p. (MIRA 11:1)
(Wages) (Collactive farm)

AUTHOR: Chuvikov, V.I., Engineer. 303

TITLE: On organising rhythmical (regular) work (Ob organizatsii ritmichnoy raboty (iz opyta odnogo zavoda)).

PERIODICAL: "Energomashinostroenie" (Power Machinery Construction), 1957, No. 2, pp. 23 - 26, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The author deals with the experience gained in one of the works in which the production lagged considerably behind schedule; the accident rate was high, and there were various disruptions in the manufacturing process. The measures are discussed which brought about an improvement in the position and eliminated various failures.

3 tables.

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Author : Chuvikova, A.A., Murashkin, A.M.
Inst : Moscow Agricultural Academy imeni K. A. Timiryazev
Title : Several Peculiarities in the Agrotechny and Selection of Asters which Reduce Fusarium Disease.

Orig Pub : Dokl. Mosk. s.-kh. akad. im. K.A. Timiryazeva, 1957, 29, 185-188.

Abstract : The symptoms of fusarium wilt in asters is described. The cause of this is the genus of fungi Fusarium. Sowing well ripenid seeds and maintaining optimal conditions for plant growth and development reduce wilt in all varieties. The basic condition for the manifestation of the disease is high soil temperature (above 20°). -- A.M. Bunina.

Card 1/1

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DSI. No. 103

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